

330 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

PYTHEAS of MASSILIA explored  
THULE, the North Sea, SCANDINAVIA.  
NEARCHUS of MACEDONIA sailed  
from the Indus R. to the Red Sea.

330 BC

1912 Dates. J-BK

Destruction of the Persian Empire

July 330 BC

Bessus, satrap of Bactria  
murdered Darius III, while  
Alexander was in pursuit

330BC

Callippic Cycle

Callippus  
76 years =  $(19 \times 4)$

c 330 BC

Every Built  
Greece

After Alexander's conquest of the Persian Empire, the Macedonian Cal. came to be widely used. In Egypt this Macedonian Cal was supplanted by the Egyptian yr at the end of the 3rd Cen BC.

May 330 BC & 330 BC

Alexander found Darius dying after being murdered by Bessos.

Alexander then subdued HYRCANIA (TABARISTAN). A revolt in AREIA called him back. He put it down, founded a city, Alexandria AREIA (probably modern HERAT) and conquered DRANGIANA (Eastern Afghanistan) there he discovered PHILOTAS, son

on 17, his general PARMEUO was copying  
against him. PHILBTS was condemned  
down by the Macedonians and PARMEUO  
was executed (see precautions)

330BC

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AESCHINES, the orator is  
banished from Greece

330BC

Persia

DARIUS III was murdered, Alexander  
the Great founded the Grecian or  
Macedonian monarchy.

C330BC

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First commercial portable sundial

330 B.C.

Apelles of SICYON, painter.  
Lysippus of ARGOS, sculptor.  
Aeschines' Against Ctesiphon.  
Demosthenes' On the Crown.

330BC

Callippus  
Enc.

## CALLIPPIC CYCLE

Callippus, another Greek astronomer, improved upon Meton in 330BC by establishing a cycle of 76 years ( $19 \times 4$ ). The Callippic cycle invariably included 19 leap years, whereas the Metonic cycle had a variable number of leap years.

330 BC

Empire of Alexander

330BC

Under Ptolemies, the Egyptian  
calendar became a Greek  
calendar

330BC

Alexander at Ecbatana.  
Darius killed.

330 BC

The Greek explorer PYTHEAS  
of Massilia (Marseilles) reaches  
Britain

330BC - 325BC

THE SAMNITE WARS: CAUSES

Rome <sup>after conquering Latium League</sup> controlled a considerable area of rich land running southeastward parallel to the Mediterranean shore but open to attack from the hills where overpopulation often dictated excursions into the plains. Once in control, she was obligated to give protection to her allies and dependents. To assure this protection, Roman military colonies were placed at strategic points on the edge of the hill country, and later in the midst of it. These colonies, of course, irritated the Samnites of the hills.

